

CANNOT SUE TERRITORY.

Government May Keep Land.

Decision of Supreme Court In Case of Much Importance—Hilo Land Case.

Actions in ejectment may not be prosecuted against the Territorial Government unless it consents to be sued. This principle was established by a decision of the Supreme Court in the ejectment case of John E. Bush et al. against the Territory of Hawaii.

The case was one to recover certain parcels of land in Honolulu which were located in that part of the city known as the Charles Kama estate. The defendant demurred generally, leaving the sole question to be determined by the Court whether ejectment lies against the Territory. The Government may be sued where it consents, the opinion holds, but it is contended that actions of ejectment may be maintained against it under the section of the Territorial laws which gives the Supreme Court jurisdiction of all claims against the Government founded upon any statute of the Territory or upon any regulation of an executive department or upon any contract, expressed or implied with the Government, and all claims which may be referred to it by the Legislature. Claims against the Government may be founded upon statutes which provide for the payment of salaries, pensions, etc., but not upon a statute which merely provides to some extent what course of procedure may be pursued in ordinary actions of ejectment.

On other points the reasoning is the same and the court sustains the Government's demurrer and dismisses the complaint. L. M. Robbins, assistant to the Attorney General, appeared for the Government, and Magoon and Long for the plaintiffs.

MUST DELIVER DEED.

The Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in favor of the defendant in the case of John Bohnenberg et al. vs. Anna Zimmerman et al. The case was for the cancellation of a deed delivered in escrow and for the forfeiture of a cash payment made on account of the purchase price of the land. There was also a cross bill for the delivery of the deed upon payment of the balance.

The suit involves land near Hilo. Zimmerman made the purchase of land, paying \$300 down on the price, \$2,500, and agreeing to pay the balance in installments at a certain period. He paid it in the form of a check before the time had elapsed, but Bohnenberg refused to accept it and demanded gold. It was not to be obtained in Hilo and Zimmerman was not able to get it together until ten days later, when he paid it with the interest. But Bohnenberg refused to turn over the deeds, hence the suit. The court holds that in equity time is not to be regarded as of the essence of the contract unless the intention to make it so clearly appears.

The opinion was written by Chief Justice Frear, and is signed by Ex-Mr. Circuit Judge Stanley, sitting in place of Judge Perry, who was absent, and S. M. Ballou, of the Honolulu bar, in place of Justice Gairralh, who was disqualified.

SILK GOWNS FOR JUDGES.

When the Supreme Court next sits its members will be gowned in the finest of silk gowns. When Judge Perry went to the Court he took with him the measurements of the three Justices, and the gowns were received by Henry Smith, clerk of the Judiciary Department, yesterday. They were manufactured in San Francisco and cost the tidy little sum of \$150.

COURT NOTES.

The Old & Otto Company has brought suit against Wilson & Whitehouse on two promissory notes, amounting in value to \$750.

The report of H. A. Elgdon, as master in the matter of the estate of James Gay, was approved by Judge Humphreys yesterday.

Judge Humphreys yesterday denied a motion to sell personal property belonging to the estate of J. C. Riondon.

Mahehanna was yesterday appointed administrator of the estate of Kamal, a native woman who died recently in this city. The estate is of merely nominal value.

WAR IN EARNEST AT PANAMA CITY.

Two Hundred Killed and Wounded During Part of a Day.

NEW YORK, July 25.—A dispatch to the Herald from Panama, dated July 24, says:

Fighting is now going on in the outskirts of this city. Large numbers of revolutionary forces reached the suburbs early this morning and began a vigorous attack, which is still in progress. The rifle fire is sharp and continuous and at intervals the artillery fire is heavy and severe.

Government forces are making a strong resistance in the entrenched positions they have occupied for several days. It is calculated that 200 men have been killed or wounded so far, among them being many well known residents of this city.

The Red Cross hospital here is filled with wounded and dying soldiers. All available doctors and nurses and sisters of charity are caring for them. These are being aided by many private persons, both Colombians and foreigners. Their assistance is invaluable, and is worthy of the highest encomiums. The help of the ambulance corps of the British cruiser Leander has again been requested in caring for the wounded, and efforts are now being made to bring about a short armistice in order to bury the dead and pick up the wounded still in the trenches.

Among the wounded is General Lozada, formerly in command of the Government troops, who took refuge with others on the cruiser Leander on Saturday. He returned to shore today and took the place of a private in the ranks, fighting with the bravest.

Every possible effort has been made by the foreign Consuls here to prevent a disastrous conflict in the streets of the city, but they have not been successful.

General Herrera, commander in chief of the revolutionists, is still at Corozal, but it is believed he will soon join his forces now in action. If he does so, the attacks will undoubtedly be more vigorous, and the fighting more general, with disastrous results to the city proper.

Panama's streets are almost deserted. Stray bullets are constantly dropping

in the streets, and several persons have been struck by them.

Railroad traffic has been interrupted. This morning a train from Corozal bringing passengers for New York, had great difficulty in passing over the bridge on account of the risk from bullets and shells. Passengers had to lie flat on the car floors to avoid the bullets.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Guatemala, which arrived this morning with several passengers for New York, and the Frecha steamer was unable to make a landing because of the firing in the neighborhood of the wharf at the old station of the Panama Railroad.

Today's fighting followed an indecisive battle which lasted most of yesterday afternoon at La Boca, between the regulars and rebels, who were landed from warships in possession of the revolutionists.

The fighting was hard, but both sides maintained their positions last night. The rebels held several points on the railroad, their purpose being to interrupt the Frecha troops coming from Colon, numbering 150, under General Sarria.

All business places in Panama are closed up. Provisions and other necessities of life are growing scarcer and are hard to get at high prices.

Public excitement is intense. Many families residing in unprotected localities have taken refuge in the Grand Central Hotel for safety in case of an outbreak of trouble in the city.

At the request of the foreign Consuls all foreigners have been ordered to leave Panama over their business houses and dwellings. The resulting display of bunting gives the city a gay appearance. The Government has issued a decree calling to arms all Colombian citizens between the ages of eighteen and thirty years. All public employees not complying with the decree will be heavily fined.

No American war vessel is at Panama or Colon.

It is impossible to foretell what will be the outcome of the present fighting or the end of the struggle. Reinforcements expected by the Government have not yet arrived.

The gunboat Boyaca is supposed to be still outside of Buena Ventura.

LATER PARTICULARS.

NEW YORK, July 25.—A dispatch to the Herald from Panama, June 25th, says:

Fighting between the Government troops and the revolutionists which began early yesterday morning, when the rebels attacked the outskirts of Panama, continued all night with heavy casualties on both sides.

Efforts begun yesterday to bring about an armistice, in order that the dead might be buried and the wounded collected, were kept up during the night, and proved successful this morning.

It was agreed by the leaders that hostilities should be suspended for twelve hours, that each side might care for its dead and wounded.

After firing had ceased under this agreement, Ezekiah A. Gudgeon, the American Consul General and the British Consul, acting in behalf of the English and American consuls, held a long and important conference with the revolutionary leaders. Through the intervention both sides consented to extend the armistice until noon tomorrow.

The Consuls are using every effort to prevent a bombardment of the city by the insurgent General Gudgeon, especially active in this work because of the treaty obligations which require the United States to insure the neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama and preserve freedom of transit on the railroad.

General Campo Zerrano, Titular Governor of Panama, has arrived in Colon with 1,000 troops from Baranquilla. He is expected to reach Panama with these reinforcements during the night.

The armistice has brought great relief to the panic-stricken citizens of Panama. It has enabled them to appear in the streets with safety, which could not be done while the firing continued, for stray bullets were constantly dropping in the city. Several persons were wounded by these bullets.

The ambulance corps from the British cruiser Leander, which was asked by the Government to help in attendance upon the wounded, landed this morning and rendered valuable assistance.

Every physician in the city, sisters of charity and many private citizens joined in the work.

Fighting became desperate several times during the night, and both the regulars and insurgents lost heavily in officers.

Among the revolutionists killed were Generals Temistocles Diaz and Joaquin; on the Government side Colonel Barona, Majors Holguin and Rolando Linares and Captain Pedro Pacheco were killed.

GENERALS SURRENDER.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The State Department has just received a dispatch from Consul General Gudgeon at Panama, announcing the collapse of the revolutionary movement there. He states that the liberals unexpectedly surrendered, and that quiet now prevails at Panama.

Porto Rican Labor for Hawaii.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 21.—Lieutenant Alexander of Oakland, Cal., who is reported to be interested in Hawaiian plantations, and W. N. Armstrong of Honolulu, are here representing the Planters' Association of Hawaii, investigating the labor question. These gentlemen say that 1,000 Porto Ricans are coming to Hawaii and offer free transportation for laborers and their families on a three years' contract, agreeing to furnish houses, schools and medical attention, at \$15 per month the first year and after that at \$16 and \$17. The agents believe Porto Ricans are adapted to the work and represent that the climate and habits of life in the islands are similar. Conservative authorities considering the overpopulation of this island, the destitution of the people and the difficulty of procuring work, are favorable to the plan if the agents can be shown to be reliable. It is reported that Governor Allen has endorsed the scheme at Washington.

Cattle King Parker.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—Sam Parker, the wealthiest cattle king in the Hawaiian Islands, arrived from the East last night in company with C. B. Wilson and A. K. Kopekai, influential citizens of Honolulu. The three gentlemen attended the National Republican Convention as delegates from the new island and Territory. They are much pleased with the hearty reception they received and the cordial manner in which they were treated. Mr. Parker and his friends are registered at the Palace.

Among the passengers on the Mauna.

Loa from Hawaii yesterday were W. W. Goodale, J. B. Beards, F. M. Swaney, Dr. Rowatt, C. Kaler and A. du Rego.

OLAA IS TO BE BUNDLED.

Million And a Quarter Issue.

Reports of Prosperous Condition of Plantation by Agents and Officers.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Olaa Sugar Company was held yesterday morning at the Chamber of Commerce, to consider a proposition to issue bonds for the purpose of assisting in the development and equipment of the plantation. Stockholders were present or represented by proxy to the number of 120,301 shares.

A recommendation of the directors was presented to the stockholders that they authorize the issue of bonds not to exceed \$1,250,000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent, the same to be issued from time to time as they were needed.

The president stated that the object of the proposed issue was to obviate the necessity for calling assessments as rapidly as would be required during the next few months for developing the plantation and paying for the mill, if assessments alone were relied upon.

The original estimates of the amount necessary to bring the plantation up to a paying basis were being followed very closely, the expenditures up to July 1st having exceeded the estimates by only \$20,000, with the exception, that the taking over the Kihel mill at an earlier date than a mill would have been otherwise ordered had necessitated an additional payment of about \$250,000. If all the expenses of the plantation were to be met, from now until January next, by assessments, it would require the levying of about 35 per cent.

The directors, said the president, had given careful consideration to the financial situation and had ascertained that it would be difficult and in many cases impossible for the assessable stockholders to meet this large demand in so short a time, and in order that there might be no delay in carrying on the development and equipment of the plantation, it had been decided to recommend this method as being the one most beneficial to all concerned.

It was not intended to discontinue assessments entirely but to call them in slowly so that stockholders would be better able to meet them. In pursuance of this policy the ten per cent assessments which had been levied for August first and been revoked and a two and one-half per cent or 50 cents a share payable August 10th levied instead.

STATUS OF PLANTATION.

The president said he had made frequent visits to the plantation and had just returned therefrom. The cane was in splendid condition.

The area planted for the first crop was in round numbers 2,400 acres, and by the first week in September the manager expected to have the full crop of 3,000 acres in the ground.

In addition to this amount, the Olaa mill will grind at this crop 500 acres for the Puna Sugar Company, 500 acres being planted by outside contractors who were planting on shares on company lands, and several hundred acres being planted by outside landowners, making a total crop of between 4,000 and 4,500 acres.

AGENTS HAVE CONFIDENCE.

Mr. J. P. Cooke of Alexander & Baldwin stated that he wished on behalf of the agents to correct a rumor which had come to him that the agents did not have confidence in the plantation. He wished to say, on the contrary, that the agents had every confidence in the plantation, and that in his opinion an enormous amount of work had been economically accomplished by Mr. McStocker; that no other plantation that Alexander & Baldwin were connected with had more than 200 acres of cane in for the crop of 1902, while Olaa had about 2,400; that this was a remarkable showing, which he had not deemed possible. He thought the stockholders had every reason to be pleased with the condition of the plantation and the work which had been done there.

Mr. W. O. Smith stated in substance that he had just visited the plantation and that the lands appeared very fertile. There was no question that cane grew well upon them at all elevations, from 250 feet up to 2,000 feet; that Olaa had the advantage in this respect of the experience of Waialea and Waianae immediately north and of Pahala on the immediate south; that on Pahala plantation cane was doing well at a much higher elevation than was proposed to be planted on Olaa; that different kinds of cane had been planted at all elevations on Olaa, and it was demonstrated that they would do well at all points.

The speaker visited the water-heads, where there was a flow of 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 gallons a day, and from his observation he believed that a very much larger amount would be developed. There seemed ample water for all the plantation needs but he believed that the combined railroad and fluming method of transportation of cane, which was being calculated upon by the company, would be probably the best way of transporting the cane.

The speaker thought that the best method of meeting the demand for labor was by the share contract system, which had been very successfully inaugurated on the Pahala plantation, and which was being inaugurated at Olaa.

A resolution authorizing the directors to issue bonds to the amount recommended by the directors was unanimously adopted.

Whale Wrecks Boat.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—A monster whale struck the pilot boat Bonita head on at 9:40 o'clock Friday night six miles southeast of the Farallon Islands, causing the vessel to leak so badly that she sank six hours later. It was a thrilling experience for the pilots and men on the Bonita. They were thrown down with considerable vio-

lence, and the man at the wheel was so badly scared, according to one of the pilots, that he could not speak for five minutes. Pilot Swanson, Scott, Wallace and Miller were on the Bonita at the time, all but Miller in the cabin, and on deck were pilot Miller and the five sailors.

The school of whales was first noticed by the pilots on the Bonita when they were moving down toward the German bark J. C. Pfleger, which Pilot E. M. Freeman was to board. There were at least forty of the big fellows, and all seemed to be wild, and were splashing around in the water at a great rate.

After Freeman had boarded the bark the boat again got in the school of whales, and it was then that the disastrous blow from one of the mammals was struck. The men were below deck, just beginning to retire, when they heard a terrific noise, as though the whole port side of the boat had been torn away, and it was only a moment before all were on deck. Even before they reached the deck they were satisfied among themselves that one of the whales had done the business. Though willing to save the pretty little boat if possible, it was soon seen that the leak was a fatal one, and that there was nothing to do but to take to the wails. After watching the Bonita disappear up to the tops of her masts the pilots and men rowed to the Gracie S, which was cruising at a distance of at least six miles from the point where the Bonita was when she sank.

DELEGATES ARE WELCOMED.

Bring News of McKinley's Intentions to Visit Hawaii When Cable is Laid.

Honolulu awoke bright and early yesterday morning to hasten to the water-front to greet the old reliable Australia from San Francisco bearing aboard the delegation of the Republicans of the Hawaiian Territory who attended the national convention.

The usual sounding of the warning whistle for the signal for everybody to rush to the Oceanic wharf. At 7 o'clock a great crowd had assembled there, enthusiastic, excited and glad to see the Australia once again and the many familiar faces which peered from her decks as the old boat pulled alongside the wharf.

The full delegation of Hawaii's Republicans returned. Alternate C. B. Wilson accompanied them, as did also National Committeeman H. M. Sewall. The other Democratic delegates to Kansas City came back to Hawaii on the Australia, too. Larson's launch was used by the Republican reception committee to meet the incoming steamer. They had armed themselves well with leis and near speeches of welcome home, and passed both over the side, and immediately after the doctor had passed the ship, scrambling aboard to grasp the hands of the returned ones, which them on the back and size a string of questions at them concerning the many things which interest Honolulu so deeply.

Prince David and National Committeeman W. H. Cornwell of the Democrats were happy to once more behold the hills of Oahu and the beautiful harbor of Honolulu. The greater portion of Berger's immortal band was on hand and did not mind times of turning out patriotic airs and tunes of welcome and aloha. The wharf was profusely decorated with American and Hawaiian flags and the McKinley and Roosevelt banner showed up to good advantage and was the first thing that the returning delegates cast their eyes upon.

After the gangway had been run aboard the Republicans, with United States Circuit and District Judge M. M. Estee and United States District Attorney Baird were conducted to carriages and driven to the Hawaiian Hotel.

The hotel was tastefully and appropriately decorated for the occasion. Manager Allen had seen to it that Old Glory was well to the fore and that the Hawaiian colors joined with the Stars and Stripes in making a beautiful display. A brief rest was indulged in on the veranda and then the Republicans adjourned to the lanai, where Col. J. H. Boyd proposed the health of the delegates and President McKinley, the national leader. Col. Parker's response was brief. "We have a great deal to talk about, but we'll save it all until Saturday night. We're going to be here for a long time, and we'll be here for a long time. We are exceedingly glad to get home. Aloha, aloha."

H. M. Sewall's reply to a toast was, in brief, to the following effect: "The Republican party has in these delegates three men of whom it has reason to be proud. They have been enthusiastically received all along the Republican line and they have upheld the honor of Hawaii with dignity and care. In the convention and during the call upon the President our delegates met a cordial reception which has raised Hawaii's standard higher than ever. I repeat, Hawaii has reason to be proud of the record made by the representative Hawaiians whom the Republicans sent to Philadelphia."

President McKinley made the delegates happy by the cordial reception which he extended to them. He said that he was desirous of seeing Hawaiians in office and of having their claims recognized, and that, should a cable be laid by that time, he would most certainly come to Hawaii again. The delegates went as far east as New York.

A MOTHER TELLS HOW SHE SAVED HER LITTLE DAUGHTER'S LIFE.

I am the mother of eight children, and have had a great deal of experience with medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dysentery in its worst form. We thought she would die, but nothing seemed to do her any good. I saw by an advertisement in our paper that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was highly recommended, and sent and got a bottle at once. It proved to be one of the very best medicines we ever had in the house. It saved my little daughter's life. I am anxious for every mother to know what an excellent medicine it is. Had I known it at first it would have saved me a great deal of anxiety and my little daughter much suffering. Yours truly, Mrs. Geo. F. Burdick, Liberty, N. Y. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

The Chinese officials protest that the Envoys are alive but do not explain why no messages come from them. The officials get letters and telegrams from Peking, so they say, and most reassuring ones at that. Yet not a word has been heard from the Legations except the disputed Coger message, written, if at all, two days before the reported massacre. The conclusion seems perfectly fair that the envoys are dead and that the Chinese are playing for time.

BRITAIN EAGER FOR PEACE.

Britons Tired of Boer War.

Government is Said to be Keeping Back Knowledge of Frightful Deficits.

NEW YORK, July 22.—A Times cable from London says: Common people are depressed to sear at the sudden return of the Duke of Norfolk from the seat of war. This valiant gentleman threw up his position as Postmaster General to go out to fight the Boers only the other week, as it seems, and here he is on his way home again. There is a good deal of what is called treacherous smile over the episode in his career, but he is such an amiable man that nothing is said among his own class of an ill-natured bird, and it appears he was very badly hurt by that tumble from his horse. In the aristocratic world generally, however, there is now anything but delight over South African affairs. Some of the more serious of these people began to fear that when the reaction sets in "the sleeping seminars of our democracy," as Carlyle mockingly characterized the English common folk, may start up and inquire: "What is the use of all you ornamental people? We have let you govern us and behold the mess into which you have brought the country."

The South African entanglement is much where it was a week ago, only so many hundreds more of our troops are dead or broken for life, so many more marchings and countermarchings with no result, a corresponding loss of money and nearly 20,000 troops tramping around to subdue less than 20,000 farmers. Let us shut the happier down on the scene. Unfortunately to cheer us, Parliament is churning about, endeavoring to kill time and do as little as possible. The Government is keeping back knowledge of its frightful deficits and spending much time and ingenuity in constituting a committee to inquire into medical scandals in South Africa, that may be certified not to get at the truth. For the rest, soldiers at the front are called his Parliament together in Cape Town and has greeted it with a bumptious optimistic speech which might have been borrowed from the men who played the roles of royal governors in your Massachusetts or New York when you first began to think that the natives were going to be the mother country would have to be cut. Of what temper the Cape Parliament really is we cannot yet tell but the swearing-in of that poor tool of Rhodes, Dr. Jameson, was received with dead silence.

In England likewise several significant things have happened to indicate a rapid change in public sentiment, and most notable of these was the free and open South African conciliation meeting held last night in Bradford. There was a great meeting in London on Wednesday night under the same auspices, but it was a ticket meeting, and was only distinguished from previous gatherings of the kind in being left unmolested by the mob. In Bradford friends and foes of peace were welcome to come and the meeting was nearly unanimous for peace.

MOB LAW IN NEW ORLEANS.

The City in the Hands of a Lawless Mob.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—After being in the hands of lawless mobs for several hours, with the police apparently powerless to maintain order, New Orleans at daybreak again assumed a peaceful and orderly condition, the violence apparently having ceased. The disturbance occurred about 5 o'clock when a white baker, whose name is unknown, was shot in the leg while a crowd of rioters were chasing a gang of negroes. The mayor, police and citizens are arranging today to take precautions against a recurrence of tonight in the scenes of disorder. The mob was composed of boys and hoodlums, and was without a leader. The rioting grew out of the intense feeling engendered by the murder of Captain Day and Patrolman Lamb and the wounding of Officer Mora by the desperado, Charles "Doc" Williams, of last night are greatly deplored by the best elements of the community. They represented in no sense an uprising of an outraged community against wrong. One man was killed, three others will die, and fifteen wounded.

A delegation of citizens today went to the city hall and asked the mayor either to call out a militia or appeal to the Government to order out the militia. The mayor decided immediately to prepare a proclamation, calling for 500 volunteer citizens to assist the police in preserving order. The gathering met last night started from a gathering of men at the Levee corner of St. Charles avenue and Howard street. Being ordered to disperse the crowd moved up St. Charles street, gathering force as it went and gradually becoming inflamed to the point of insurrection. It was not until they had stopped in Morrison Square on Washington avenue and Franklin street, near the scene of the assassination of Captain Day and Officer Lamb that they listened to a speech from a man calling himself Kenner, and then started out to waylay the negroes. Most of the colored population had taken warning from the excitement of the night before and kept indoors, but there were some returning to their homes from work, and it was one of these who was the first victim.

The main crowd continued on down town, heading for the Parish prison. They were met a block away by a squad of police who stopped them. Then they began breaking into the second-hand stores on Rampart street in their neighborhood hunting for arms and ammunition. The police made a demonstration and drove them off. After lingering around Rampart street for an hour the mob divided, one section going down town, and the other starting back up town.

The down-town mob did terrible execution, and kept up its fiendish work until half-past 3 o'clock. A notorious character took the lead and they headed for the neighborhood of Franklin and Custom House streets. They saw a negro in a crowded Viller street car. He was dragged out and filled with lead, being instantly killed. They moved out in the vicinity of the old jail on Toulouse street and terrorized that neighborhood, but actually found no negroes. Then they went down as far as Kelerce and Dauphin streets, where they found an old negro, seventy-five years old, named Baptiste Fleath, whom they beat almost to death.

Coming up town again they met a negro on Decatur street, whom they beat into an insensible condition and left for dead. They located the porter of the L. & N. pay car and chased him up the levee. Acting Mayor Mohr

issued a proclamation at 11:30 o'clock, calling on all good citizens to keep the peace, but it did not stop the rioting.

WORD OF ALEX. YOUNG.

He is in Oakland, California, with His Two Daughters.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—Alexander Young, who was Minister of the Interior in Hawaii, has arrived with Miss Bertha Young and Miss Mary Young. They are at their home, Rosecrest, on Vernon Heights, Oakland. Mr. Young comes up on business connected with the large block he is to erect in Honolulu. It will contain, besides business stores, a hotel and theatre. As soon as the specifications are ready, Mr. Young will go East to make contracts for the steel to be used in the massive structure.

Mr. Young states that Hawaii will enjoy a prosperous season this year, as the cane sugar crop will be large. The only cloud in the sky of Hawaii's favorable prospects is the uncertainty with regard to the labor supply. It will not be serious this year, but next year it would become troublesome to deal with should many of the present laborers depart.

Mr. Young reports that the islands had been looking to Porto Rico as a probable source of a fresh labor supply. The planters have been told, however, that there is a legal difficulty with regard to the introduction of laborers, because it has not yet been decided that Porto Rico is a part of the United States. The same difficulty may exist with respect to Guam and the Philippines islands. One plan proposed is to make contracts with the Italian immigrants arriving in New York City. Mr. Young reports having strong faith in the sugar business and weak faith in the coffee. Mr. Young said that there was much uncertainty with respect to politics due to the fact that the law establishing a Territorial government was so amended as to give universal suffrage for all citizens, including the native Hawaiians.

JUDGE ESTEE HERE.

Federal Courts to Open Saturday.

On Saturday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock the United States Circuit and District Courts for the Territory of Hawaii will be formally opened for business. Judge M. M. Estee, Judge of the United States Court, together with United States District Attorney John C. Baird, arrived on the Australia yesterday morning and after visiting Governor Dole and inspecting the new court rooms in the Judge ay building, and conferring with United States Marshal Ray, he decided to open the courts for business as soon as possible.

The new Federal Court houses will not be the scene of the opening ceremonies, as they will not be ready for occupancy for another week or more. Therefore Judge Estee has decided to make use of the Circuit Court rooms for the occasion, and yesterday he saw Chief Justice Frear and Judge Humphreys, and they readily consented to allow the use of the Circuit Court for the purpose.

Judge Estee is anxious that as many of the members of the Honolulu bar be present at the opening as possible. He will suggest that a committee of the bar be appointed to suggest rules for the practice in the District Court, and that these rules may be perfectly and mutually satisfactory. The rules for the Circuit Court are established by the Federal statutes, so no action will be taken in that respect.

"It has been a matter of regret with me that I was not able to come to Honolulu," said Judge Estee yesterday afternoon. "I had planned to come on one of the transports and had made all arrangements to take the Summer, but she was suddenly ordered to go direct to Nagasaki and so I had to change my plans. I found considerable difficulty in securing passage on any of the outgoing steamers, for they were all crowded. On the Rio we were unable to get any kind of accommodations, so we had to wait for the Australia."

"I am anxious to get the Federal Courts into operation as soon as possible, for I understand that there is much business waiting to be taken up, and as soon as the courts have been formally organized I shall be ready for any matters that may come before me. It was in order that the courts might be delayed no longer, than could be helped that I decided not to wait for the completion of the new court room."

Col. John C. Baird, United States District Attorney, was with Judge Estee when the latter reported called. "I have little to add to what the Judge has told you," he said, "for of course all of the work here will be new to me. We hope to get the machinery of the Federal courts in operation as soon as possible, that there may be no delay in any litigation that may come within the jurisdiction of the court."

Col. Baird is a Wyoming man, and has for many years been prominent in that State. He was born in Pittsburg, and began life as a newspaper man, doing his first work as a reporter for the Pittsburg Dispatch. He moved to Cheyenne, Wyo., about twenty years ago, and was the managing editor of the old Sun, afterwards the Sun-Leader, the most influential Republican paper in Wyoming. While retaining his newspaper interest he studied law and was admitted to practice. He was active in political work, being for two years District Attorney of Laramie county, member of the Leg station, Judge Advocate General of the National Guard, and a prominent member of the Cheyenne Board of Trade. He was head of the Pacific jurisdiction of the Woodmen of the World and is well up in the Masonic fraternity.

The other members of the party accompanying Judge Estee and Col. Baird were Mrs. Estee, Miss Ryan, Judge Estee's private secretary, W. B. Mailing, clerk of the Federal Court, and C. E. Baird, son of Col. Baird, who will be the Colonial secretary, and C. F. Reynolds, official stenographer of the Federal Courts.

Isn't Barbara droll?" "What now?" "She has cards out for a silver celebration." "She's not married." "No, but she's been a bachelor girl for 25 years."

WHY HE READ IT.

"Have you read Boris' latest book, 'Belled Brains'?" "Yes." "I thought you didn't like Boris' style." "I don't." "What did you read his book for?" "Because I knew some blundered fool would be sure to ask me if I read it."